Drug-Taking Confidence Questionnaire (DTCQ)

The DTCQ, developed by Annis and Martin (1985), is a 50-item questionnaire designed to assess anticipatory coping self-efficacy over eight categories of high-risk situations for substance use. Clients report how confident they are that they could resist the urge to drink heavily, or to engage in use of another drug, in each of 50 situations on a 6-point scale ranging from 0 (not at all confident) to 100 (very confident). Clients respond to the 50 questions in terms of a particular substance of abuse(e.g., alcohol). Based on the classification system of Alan Marlatt (Marlatt & Gordon, 1980, 1985), eight subscale scores are obtained providing a profile of a client's anticipated coping self-efficacy across eight types of high-risk situations: unpleasant emotions (10 items), physical discomfort (5), pleasant emotions (5), testing personal control (5), urges and temptations to

	of a particular substance of abuse(e.g., alcohol). Based on the classification syst of Alan Marlatt (Marlatt & Gordon, 1980, 1985), eight subscale scores are obtain providing a profile of a client's anticipated coping self-efficacy across eight types of high-risk situations: unpleasant emotions (10 items), physical discomfort (5) pleasant emotions (5), testing personal control (5), urges and temptations to use (5), conflict with others (10), social pressure to use (5), and pleasant times with others (5).
TARGET POPULATION	⊠ Adults
	☐ Adolescents (over 16 years)
	Groups for which this instrument might be especially helpful?
	Clients in treatment for an alcohol or drug problem
ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES	Number of items: 50
	Number of subscales: 8
	Format(s): 🗵 Pencil-and-paper self-administered
	Observation
	⊠ Computer self-administered
	Other
	Time required for administration: 10 minutes
	Administered by: Self
	Training required for administration? \square yes \boxtimes no

SCORING	Time required to score/interpret: Pencil-and-paper version = 5 minutes; computer version = instant
	Scored by: Hand or computer
	Scoring key? ⊠ yes □ no
	Computerized scoring or interpretation available? \boxtimes yes \square no
	Norms available? ⊠ yes □ no
	Instrument normed on subgroups? ⊠ yes □ no
	Which groups? Age and sex
	Comments: Detailed instruments for administration and scoring are given in the User's Guide. The software version presents instructions for administration on-screen and provides instantaneous scoring and presentation of the client's profile.
PSYCHOMETRICS	Have reliability studies been done? ⊠ yes □ no
	What measure(s) of reliability was used?
	☐ Test-retest
	☐ Split half
	Have validity studies been done? \boxtimes yes \square no
	What measures of validity have been derived?
	⊠ Content
	oximes Criterion (predictive, concurrent, "postdictive")
	⊠ Construct
CLINICAL UTILITY OF INSTRUMENT	The DTCQ given at intake to treatment, and repeated at intervals over treatment, allows the therapist to monitor the development of a client's self-efficacy in relation to coping with specific high-risk situations for use. If a client fails to show growth of confidence in coping with a particular risk situation, further work in this area can be considered prior to discharge.
RESEARCH APPLICABILITY	Higher coping self-efficacy, as assessed by the DTCQ, can be used as a measure of treatment outcome.

SOURCE, COST AND COPYRIGHT ISSUES Copyright: ⊠ yes □ no

Cost: 25 pencil-and-paper questionnaires—\$10.00 US

Source: Marketing and Sales Services

The Centre for Addiction and Mental Health

33 Russell Street Toronto, Ontario Canada M5S 2S1

Phone: 416-535-8501 ext. 6059

Fax: 416-593-4694

E-mail: marketing@camh.net

Cost/Source of computerized scoring: 50 uses of software—\$54.00 US

200 uses of software—\$179.00 US

Centre for Addiction and Mental Health

SOURCE REFERENCES

Annis, H.M., Sklar, S.M. & Turner, N.E. (1997). *The Drug-Taking Confidence Questionnaire (DTCQ): User's Guide.* Toronto, Canada: Addiction Research

Foundation, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health.

Annis, H.M. & Martin, G. (1985). Drug-Taking Confidence Questionnaire. Toronto,

Canada: Addiction Research Foundation.

SUPPORTING REFERENCES

Sklar, S.M., Annis, H.M. & Turner, N.E. (1999). Group comparisons of coping self-efficacy between alcohol and cocaine abusers seeking treatment. Psychology

of Addictive Behaviors, 13(2), 123-133.

Sklar, S.M., Annis, H.M. & Turner, N.E. (1997). Development and validation of the Drug-Taking Questionnaire: A measure of coping self-efficacy. Addictive Behaviors,

22(5), 655-670.

Marlett, G.A. & Gordon, J.R. (1985). Relapse Prevention: Maintenance Strategies in the

Treatment of Addictive Behaviors. New York: Guilford Press.

Marlett, G.A. & Gordon, J.R. (1980). Determinants of relapse: Implications for the maintenance of behavior change. In Davidson, P.O. & Davidson, S.M. (Eds.), *Behavioral*

Medicine: Changing Health Lifestyles (pp. 410-452). New York: Brunner-Mazel.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE VERSIONS AND HOW TO OBTAIN

French Available from the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health

KEY REFERENCE FOR FOREIGN LANGUAGE VERSIONS

Annis, H.M., Sklar, S.M. & Turner, N.E. (1997). The Drug-Taking Confidence Questionnaire (DTCQ): User's Guide. Toronto, Canada: Addiction Research

Foundation, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health.